

Intimations.

DAKIN BROTHERS'S
EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.
APERIENT-COOLING-REFRESHING.

THIS powder forms an agreeable beverage, which not only relieves thirst and exhaustion, but invigorates the depressed state of the nervous power resulting from climatic effects or functional derangement of the stomach or liver.

Violent and dangerous attacks of malarial fever, not infrequently owe their origin to a jaded and overwrought state of the great purifying organs—the liver, kidneys, and spleen, thus allowing the blood to become infected with malarial poison culminating in fever.

The best safe guard is an occasional dose of a mild aperient saline, that will oxygenize the blood and restore freshness and vigour to the circulation and enable the system to withstand malarial and all other dangerous infection.

DAKIN BROS.'S SALINE POWDER is the best of its kind. Price 75 cents per bottle.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D .
HONGKONG.
(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 10th September, 1889.

is undoubtedly that its power in this colony is far-reaching and considerable. Happily it has hitherto been invariably used in the interests of law and order, and on the occasion of certain riots and disturbances in past years has proved a not unimportant factor in aiding the constituted authorities to preserve the peace. That the same good feeling may continue to exist there would appear to be no reason to doubt, although, as we have already indicated, the lack of thoroughness so frequently displayed by these self-constituted "pilgrim-fathers" must always place their reliability as an element of great uncertainty. Our Chinese friends are adepts at organising vast projects; but they lamentably fall in successfully carrying them into effect.

There was a meeting held at the Tung Wa Hospital the other Sunday attended by thirty-six of the most influential members of the Chinese community, for the purpose of considering whether the time had not arrived when something practical should be done towards the erection of the Chinese "Jubilee" Chamber of Commerce. It will be remembered that the Chinese community, after a very considerable amount of "backing and filling," a policy in which they were most ably assisted by "honest" William Marsh, C.M.G., and a number of first-class ladies in the Government service, withdrew their support from the Jubilee memorial proposed and supported by the entire community, and decided on running a separate show on their own account.

In public meeting duly assembled it was proposed, seconded and carried that the native residents of Hongkong should celebrate the Queen's Jubilee by building a Chinese Chamber of Commerce for their own special and exclusive benefit—a very sensible and practical, if a somewhat selfish and one-sided arrangement, especially in view of the fact that the valuable ground on which the proposed structure was to be erected, was a free gift from the Hongkong Government. However, the foreign community, who all but universally regarded the Jubilee as a sham of the first water, and were not in any way offended that the Chinese had adopted their customary method of organising an opposition whenever they fail to obtain their own way, did not grudge the concession of land made for such a laudable purpose, and for the past two years have been waiting to see the promised Chamber of Commerce rear its lofty turrets high above, the

Tung Wa Hospital. And they have waited in vain. In commenting on the proposed Chamber when the project was first mooted, we expressed the hope that it would not, like the statues voted to Sir Arthur Kennedy and Sir John Pope Hennessy by the same influential persons over five years since, go up like a rocket and come down like a stick, and it is now evident that our doubts were only too well-founded. From what transpired at the recent meeting at the Tung Wa Hospital, it appears that about \$60,000 were originally subscribed—on paper. Of this amount rather over one-third had been collected, and the whole of it expended in fire-works and other Jubilee follies, so that at the present time the Committee have no funds in hand, and nothing whatever has yet been done towards commencing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. A local architect has estimated that the building will cost from \$60,000 to \$70,000, so that if the \$40,000 subscribed on paper were in hand, about an equal sum would still be required to put the Chamber in working order. This amount, it has been suggested, can easily be obtained by subscriptions from small traders, shopkeepers, etc., which we are very much inclined to doubt. Moreover, as the proposed institution would not in any way benefit small traders and shopkeepers, whose interests are already sufficiently protected, we consider they would be very foolish to devote a single cent of their hard-won earnings for any such purpose.

The generous-hearted worshippers at the shrine of "Jubilee" who expended \$20,000 in tinsel decorations and evil-smelling fire-works two years ago, should build the memorial Chamber of Commerce at their own expense, as it is solely for their own glorification and advantage. The Government are now very properly dealing with the recognised representatives of the Chinese community with many important privileges, which, of course, have carried with them considerable responsibility.

Recognising the wisdom of fostering within reasonable limits the municipal customs prevailing in China, Governor Hennessy was the first to substantially encourage, as far as practicable, the rule which places the local government of any large Chinese city in the hands of the elders of the various districts, and his Excellency's successors have more or less faithfully followed his example. The "elders" of the Chinese community of Hongkong are the heads of the wealthy hongs, the bankers and insurance agents, the compradores of leading foreign firms, and some gentlemen of various professions who have been educated in England or the United States. Their head-quarters are at the Tung Wa Hospital. It would be difficult to say with any degree of accuracy what political influence this Hongkong Chinese guild, or combination of guilds, may have in the affairs of the neighbouring Empire; but it

is carried out, then, under competent supervision, for about \$20,000 a commodious building could be erected within a year. So far there has been nothing but empty talk and a childish display of fire-works, and that is why we say that in any public undertaking in which they are engaged, the leading Chinese of Hongkong lack thoroughness.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ENGLISH iron-workers are agitating for "no Sunday work" and "five days per week with Monday off."

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 125, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

Mrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. are first in the field with their Letts' Diaries for 1890. Their collection of these invaluable books contains, as usual, all sorts and sizes, and alike adapted for commercial and private purposes.

MESSRS. ADAMSON, BELL & CO., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamer *Abyssinia* arrived at Vancouver on the 28th ult.; and the tea ex *Port Fairy* was delivered in New York on the 27th.

As will be observed in another column, there will be a Cricket match commencing at 2 p.m. on Friday, to finish on Saturday, the 5th instant between the "First Twelve" against "All Comers." Intending players are requested to sign their names on the day before (Thursday) either at the club or at the cricket pavilion.

THE Chinese rape case was again called at the Police Court this afternoon before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse. Mr. J. E. Webber appeared for the defendant. So far as Chinese were concerned, the proceedings were heard *in camera*. Our reporter was there, but we leave our morning contemporary, the "family" paper, to give further spicy particulars of this delicate little business.

AFTER spending £135,000,000 since 1871 in fortifying their frontiers, the French were horrified last year to find that the progress of artillery science in Germany had already rendered their new defences obsolete and worthless. While the French have been building forts, the Germans have been demolishing theirs. The military policy of the German general staff may be summed up in three words:—troops, telegraphs, trains.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

Grand March "Trumpets" Wissau.
Valley "The River of Years" Liddell.
Selections "Dorothy" Cellier.
Cavilas from Faust "Ah! Non D'amore!" Donleau.
(Carillon solo) "The Pirates of Penzance" Sullivan.

RECENT Achenee advises to the *Zava Boda*, report that the Achenee have managed to get hold of dynamite cartridges, and have used them with destructive effect in interrupting traffic on the railway within the lines. An iron bridge has been blown up and the rebels come on the tails and not only fire at the rebels, but also try to bring down the engineers and drivers as well. Bergben and choires continue to thin the ranks of the Dutch army of occupation.

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PENG YU-LIN, Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, President of the Board of War, Admiral of the Yangtze, and erstwhile resident at Canton during the war between France and China in 1844, arrived at Nanking on the 12th inst., on his way to his home at Hunan. Strict orders had been given by the Governor of the province of An-hui, whose official residence is at Nanking, to consume a lot of powder in a grand flare-up to welcome the "Conquering hero" as he came homewards; but just as everything was ready for the grand finale,—and not till then, for old Peng Yu-lin enjoys a lot of fun made over him, but loves better still to disappoint every one by stepping in just in the nick of time and prohibiting any ceremonial on pain of his high displeasure,—not till everything had been made ready to receive the veteran, did Peng send his aide de camp in hot haste to the officers in charge of the welcoming ceremonies, to say that it was his Excellency's special desire that not an ounce of powder should be fired off in saluting, and that if his wishes were disobeyed, he would not step on shore at Nanking but go straight on to Wu-hu! Peng's orders were of course obeyed.

H.M.S. *Sultan*, lost through the carelessness or stupidity of her Captain, ably assisted by the Royal Fiddler, Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, has been raised by an Italian firm of contractors, who will receive £50,000 for the work. An Italian firm of contractors! Britannia doesn't rule the waves any longer. Viva Italia! The Admiralty wired to the contractors:—"Board of Admiralty desire to express their thorough appreciation of the skill and perseverance which has resulted in the successful raising of *Sultan*."

THE Chinese in certain parts of Macao have lately tabooed the eating of fowls. It appears that a family named Ch'u killed a fowl one day last week, and on taking out the heart and entrails found the character *Shen* (i.e., "good deeds") legibly inscribed upon the heart! Another chicken having been submitted to the same process, gave the same result,—not on its heart this time, but on the liver—and so the tale has gone out amongst the Ch'u clan in Macao that to a "chow-chow" chicken has been forbidden by heaven, and that sceptics in regard to this would infallibly bring disaster upon the consumers.

SAYS THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE:—When is a subsidy not a subsidy? Give it up? When it's British. Then it becomes "fair pay for carrying the mails." When our people want fair pay for carrying the mails then it's a "subsidy" again. Logic is logic; that's all I say."—O. W. Holmes, *passim*. And the French are as bad. Here is the General Transcontinental Company letting out the fact that it carried last year 301,778 passengers, 782,350 tons of cargo and \$25,000,000 in treasure, earning \$11,468,197 *en y comprisant les subventions*. An expense of \$6,967,801 net earnings, \$1,506,417. Including the subventions, observe. Hence, comdrumna. No. 2; When is a subsidy not a subsidy? Do you give that up? Why, when it's French, of course; when it becomes a subvention. Worse still, this subvened company owns sixty-seven steamers, of 165,210 tons, and besides a wharfage office, seamen and engineers, employs in its shops, in France, 350 workmen.

AT THE POLICE COURT to-day, the presiding Magistrate (Mr. E. Robinson) fixed four hours from five to seven dollars each for an alleged charge of having fastened their craft to the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Pashawar* while she was under weigh, and for obstructing the steamer in making fast to the wharf. The latter part of the charge was ridiculous on the face of it; the former was not proved. Mr. John Lebury, the P. & O. Co.'s gunner, deposed that certain boats had fastened on to the *Pashawar*, the numbers of which he took down; but he was not sure that the men now charged were the men in the boats. The prisoners denied the charge and not a little of evidence against them was produced. But Mr. Robinson, who ought to have known better, found them guilty and inflicted fines with the alternative of imprisonment. It is one of the first principles of the law of England, that no person can be convicted of an offence until he has been found guilty, but no evidence was brought forward to show it, and therefore they had a right to be acquitted.

A LONDON telegram dated the 7th inst. says that Canada claims £200,000 damages from the United States for the recent seizures of fishing vessels in the Behring Sea.

HONGKONG is destined not to be singular in having a Floating Palace, etc. Our Teutonic friends are fitting out at Hamburg a Floating Exhibition which will start upon a two years' cruise round the world in January next, and exhibit specimens of all descriptions of German manufactures; upwards of \$1,000,000 have been subscribed for this novel scheme. The Emperor, William is the name of this steamer-exhibition, and is expected that China will be visited early in the cruise.

A LONDON paper says *re* the puffing proclivities of actresses:—"Mrs. Langtry smokes continually on a lounge; Mrs. Brown-Potter smokes between the courses of a dinner, and her dressing-rooms are redolent of tobacco; Rosina Vokes smokes cigars; Helen Barry likes cigarettes almost as much as she does brown-fried potatoes; Lydia Thompson indulges in a tiny cigarette now and then; Nelly Farren rarely smokes, as she is afraid of her voice; Rose Coghlan tackles a cigarette as easy as she cues, and blows off the smoke in fanciful shaped rings; Sophie Eyre handles a cigarette as if it were a fan; Sylvia Grey always lights one when she goes out riding and puffs at it secretly; Ella Wesner smokes cigarettes of her own making and refuses all others; Emily Soldene smokes a meerschaum

DURING the first six months of this year 1,300 new joint-stock companies have been organised and registered in London, with a total capital of £115,000,000.

WE hear that, after a chapter of bungling and blundering which is a disgrace to the police administration of this colony, the Portuguese clerk Campos, lately employed by Messrs. Hughes and Ezra, and who decamped the other day after stealing and uttering a cheque value \$1,000, the property of Mr. N. J. Robinson, has been arrested at Kobe, and will probably be brought back here by an early steamer.

TANG CHUH, formerly Governor of Yunnan, but present Imperial Commissioner of Mines in that province and Kwei-chou, has, we hear, written to H.E. Li Shun-tsai, Chinese Minister at Tokyo, to engage for the Yunnan copper and silver mines another Japanese mining engineer. The lead mines at Kwei-chou are at present under the superintendence of a Japanese mining engineer who joined the Chinese service some three or four years ago.

AT the Police Court this morning before Mr. E. Robinson, one man was charged with the theft, and two men with possession of eight bottles of nitrate of silver, the property of A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. The men were arrested by Inspector Quincey, and his Worship sentenced the thief, who had been in the Dispensary's employ, to six months imprisonment, and committed the other two prisoners for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, bail being allowed.

ONE of the most interesting achievements in modern engineering is the electric mountain railway recently opened to the public at the Burgenstein, near Lucerne. The rails describe one grand curve formed upon an angle of 112 degrees, and the system is such that the journey is made steadily and smoothly as upon any of the straight funicular lines. The Burgenstein is almost perpendicular—from the shore of Lake Lucerne the Burgenstein is 13,308 ft. and it is 2800 ft. above the level of the sea. The total length of the line is 938 metres, and it commences with a gradient of 32 per cent., which is increased to 58 per cent., after the first 400 metres this being maintained for the rest of the journey.

THE strange aversion against marriage amongst certain classes in China may be seen from the following, which we translate from the *Wei Sun*:—In the village of Shang-nin, district of Hsin-hsing *hsien*, four young girls between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, and queer enough of the same surname, but in no wise related to one another, bound themselves, unknown to their parents, by vows of constant sisterly affection which would brook no other ties of the heart. The signal of the betrothal of one of them was to be responded to by the whole four joining hands and escaping together from their earthly matrimonial fate, wed themselves in the lower regions to grim old Pluto. One day last week these girls, amongst whom there appeared to be a certain fatality, were simultaneously betrothed by their parents to four young men, scions of the genus *literatus* of Hsin-hsing *hsien*. The news getting to the unfortunate girls' ears, they made their preparations, and the next night went hand-in-hand to a lake near by, and made a plunge into the dark waters below, which ended fatally to the two younger ones,—a rescue having been made by some villagers who happened to observe the rash act. The two girls saved were taken to their respective homes, and negotiations it is stated, are now in progress with every prospect of success between the girls' parents and the parents for the breaking off of the two matches, in order to conform to the wishes of the rescued pilgrims to remain single for life.

SIGNOR FLORINDO CASTELLANO—alleged to be a kind of king, or count, in his own delightful, but somewhat evil-smelling country—has, says our friend the *Bulletin*, acquired a cool £1,000 from the Grosvenor Hotel Company (Lim.) of Sydney. It was the company's misfortune to suffer from the death of the Signor, who was puncturing for one of his scholars—the elder brother, it should be mentioned, was the village schoolmaster.

Overcome with horror at the sight, the elder brother asked what had been done, to which the younger calmly replied that he had obeyed his letter, by taking in hand his troublesome wife and preventing her entirely from any more

chances of quarrelling with her neighbors. This

so frenzied the elder brother, that snatching the chopper from the hands of his younger brother who still held the weapon after the sanguinary deed, he rushed into his own wife's room and made an attempt to commit a second edition of the tragedy. This, however, was fortunately prevented from doing by his parents who, hearing the commotion, had hobbled over from an adjoining house, and the wife in alarm ran off to the house of her own parents who lived in the same village. At this juncture, the parents and relatives of the murdered woman came to a body to the murderer's house, and demanded that he should be turned over to them to be dealt with according to family law prevalent in most provinces, which provided that if the husband murders his wife without any justifiable cause, he is to be buried alive by the relatives of the murdered woman. The "almighty dollar," however, came to the rescue, as it has done from the beginning of time wherever such characteristics as avarice, ambition and selfishness occupy the innermost parts of that strange animal—man. The payment by the brothers of three hundred taels satisfied the thirst for blood of the murdered woman's relatives, and a further sum of money laid out in getting a number of monks to repeat the prayers of the dead for the safe journey of the murdered soul over the Stygian river, completed the treaty of peace between the respective families of murderer and victim. The murderer during all this time, strange to say, showed no excitement or qualms of conscience for his dastardly deed, but remained just as calm and indifferent as if the tragic affair in which he had acted the principal part had been an ordinary every day occurrence. Strong suspicions that the man is demented have been raised, and it can scarcely be doubted that such a surprise must be very near the truth.

him that he at once went over to his younger brother and told him that he ought to keep his wife better in hand, and that such conduct on her part was reprehensible in the extreme. The younger brother listened quietly to his complaints, and then ended the conversation by saying that if his brother desired it, he would of course lecture his wife so that there would never be a second chance of such a scene recurring again. The elder brother being satisfied, accordingly went back to his own house, whereupon the younger brother went into the kitchen, possessed himself of a wood chopper,—the never-failing weapon of Chinese domestic tragedies—and entering the room where his wife was sitting, told her that his elder brother had complained to him of her conduct in the afternoon, and that he had promised him that he would so manage it that a similar disturbance would never occur again. Woman, however, being unstable as water, there was no telling whether any admonition of his would fulfil the required object in view, and so to make doubt a certainty he was determined to kill her. All this was said in such a calm and easy way that the doomed woman thought her husband was only joking, and so merely making a grimace and "phawing" the matter, she arose and went into the bedroom and commenced combing her child's hair. The husband then followed her into the room in the same calm and deliberate way that characterised him from the beginning, and getting behind the poor woman severed her head from her body with a blow of the chopper, almost smothering their child with the blood that rushed out in torrents from the trunk. The murderer then took the head of his victim, and hastening with it to his brother's house, laid the ghastly object under the very nose of his brother, as he bent over a book that he was punctuating for one of his scholars—the elder brother, it should be mentioned, was the village schoolmaster.

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COREAN NOTES.

(FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Seoul, September 14th, 1889.

The Coreans have a curious custom of pasting papers, with vows of future good conduct written on them, on the walls of their houses, in order to avert epidemics and fever from their homes.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—185 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$382 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—67 1/2 cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$30 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—125 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

Minet—15 per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$72 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$250 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Limited—15 per cent. share, nominal.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Punjor and Sunphie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$16 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$162 per share, buyers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$520 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Hi-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.

The Fau Boomee Planting Co., Limited—\$58 per share, sellers.

The Songkei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Great Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$83 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$124 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Jeliba Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$63 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marina, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/0
Bank Bills, on demand 3/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3.86
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.97

ON INDIA, T. T. 225.

ON DEMAND. 225.

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T. 724
Private, 30 days' sight 73.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per Port Augusta, str., for Kobe.—1,465 bags Rice, 520 bags Yarn, and 231 packages Sundries. For Yokohama.—100 bags Rice, and 68 packages Sundries. For Vancouver, B.C.—200 bags Rice, 258 packages Merchandise, and 105 boxes Tea. For Victoria, B.C.—24 chests Opium, 500 bags Rice, and 120 packages Merchandise. For Portland.—500 bags Rice, 5 boxes Silk Goods, 10 bags Beans, and 452 packages Merchandise. For New Westminster.—4 boxes Opium. For Seattle.—20 packages Merchandise. For Port Townsend.—1,500 bags Rice, and 12 packages Merchandise. For New York.—100 bags Rice, 30 bales Raw Silk, and 22 packages Merchandise. For Boston.—79 packages Merchandise.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
(Allowance, Taels 80).
NEW PATNA. (without choice) per chest \$5178
NEW PATNA. (first choice) per chest \$520
NEW PATNA. (bottom) per chest \$5278
NEW PATNA. (second choice) per chest \$575
NEW BENARES. (without choice) per chest \$5054
NEW BENARES. (bottom) per chest \$510
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$550
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamer Neckar, carrying the German mail of the 3rd ultimo, left Singapore on the 10th at daylight, and may be expected here on the 4th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The Canadian Pacific steamer Partha, with the Canadian mail, left Kobe on the 23rd ultimo for Shanghai and Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revabeck, 20th Sept.,—Pakkhol 26th Sept., and Hoitow 28th, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
AMICO, German steamer, 781, T. A. Brub, 20th Sept.,—Singapore 11th Sept., Timber—Wieler & Co.
ANTON, German steamer, 335, T. Eggers, 14th Sept.,—Hollo 11th Sept., General—Wieler & Co.

BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,664, J. C. Williamson, 13th Sept.,—put back. Mails and General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

BISACONO, Italian steamer, 1,499, V. C. Federico, 30th Sept.,—Singapore 23rd Sept., General—Carlow & Co.

CITY OF SYDNEY, American steamer, 3,016, D. E. Freile, 26th Sept.,—San Francisco 31st August, and Yokohama 20th Sept., Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

CYCLOPS, British steamer, 1,363, H. Nish, 28th Sept.,—Japan 21st Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030, J. Wilson, 12th Sept.,—Amoy 10th Sept., General—Wieler & Co.

FALKENBURG, German steamer, 988, Bartels, 28th Sept.,—put back, General—Melchers & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stapanoff, 1st October,—Whampoa 26th Sept., Rice—Wieler & Co.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 24th Sept.,—Yokohama 15th Sept., Kobe 18th, and Nagasaki 20th, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.

GENNADY NEVELSKOV, Russian steamer, 42, A. Didur ff., 24th Sept.,—Singapore 16th Sept., Ballast—Order.

GALAPARA, British steamer, 1,355, E. C. Russell, 1st October,—Sourabaya 12th September, Samarang 14th, Pecalongan 15th, Tegal 18th, Chirbon 19th, Batavia 21st, and Singapore 24th, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KASIOKA, British steamer, 1,555, Brown, 24th Sept.,—Bombay 6th Sept., and Singapore 18th, General—P. O. S. N. Co.

LAKRITES, British steamer, 1,350, R. F. Scale, 30th Sept.,—Shanghai 11th Sept., and Foochow 28th, Tea, etc.—Butterfield & Swire.

LYDIA, German steamer, 1,168, G. Petersen, 29th Sept.,—Kobe 23rd Sept., Coal—Siemens & Co.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundsdorf, 28th Sept.,—Haiphong 26th Sept., and Singapore 18th, General—A. R. Mart.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, S. Ashton, 28th Sept.,—Foothoo 24th Sept., Amoy 25th, and Swatow 27th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

PHU QUOC, French steamer, 183, Vallin, 29th Sept.,—Touron 20th Sept., Coals—Wing Tai & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stapanoff, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

SOONHO, British steamer, 327, MacIsaac, 20th Sept.,—Pakhol 27th Sept., and Hoitow 29th, General—Chinese.

SOONHO, British steamer, 99, Varden, 29th Sept.,—Sydney 10th Sept., Coals and General—Butterfield & Swire.

THALAS, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 29th Sept.,—Kobe 23rd Sept., General—D. Lapraik & Co.

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c. OF WOOD.

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